



Daily Report

Sub-Saharan Africa

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Friday
13 May 1994

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Chad

Government Forms National Reconciliation Committee

AB1205204194 Paris AFP in English 1607 GMT 12 May 94

[Text] Ndjamen, May 12 (AFP)—The government of Chad, beset with a host of regional rebel movements, has created a national reconciliation committee in a bid to secure a lasting peace with its armed opposition, officials said Thursday [12 May].

The 12-member committee was created by a governmental decree, apparently overriding what informed sources said was resistance by Chad's warlord President Idriss Deby to the formation of any such body. The decree charged the new committee with "forming contacts and opening dialogue in the country's interior and negotiating with political-military groups."

The 12-member body has two representatives from the government, two from the provisional parliament known as the Higher Transitional Council (CST), two from political parties, two from human rights associations and four other well-known figures.

The National Sovereign Conference, a body of various political and interest groups set up to chart a new democratic constitution and set up an interim government, urged formation of a reconciliation committee when it closed work in April 1993.

The main armed rebel movements targeted are the National Salvation Committee for Peace and Democracy in the south, the Chad National Front in the east and the Movement for Democracy and Development in the area of Lake Chad.

According to former prime minister Fidel Moungar, who was chosen by the National Sovereign Conference but later ousted by the provisional parliament, Deby wanted to handle rebel matters his own way and long resisted forming any reconciliation committee.

But Moungar noted that the return to Ndjamen of former dissident leader Abbas Koty had been negotiated by aides close to Colonel Deby without any involvement by the government and Koty ended up being killed last October at the time of his arrest.

The government finally went ahead with the committee's creation after its negotiations with the National Salvation Committee in Bangui in February broke down.

Rwanda

RPF Leader Wants Talks With Army, Not Government

LD1205204894 Paris Radio France International in French 1830 GMT 12 May 94

[Excerpts] In Rwanda, there has been a relative lull in the battle for control of Kigali this afternoon after a morning of mortar fire and bursts of automatic gunfire. [passage omitted]

Today, General Bizimungu, the chief of staff of the Rwandan Army, warned the United Nations against intervention in Rwanda, which would, he said, be comparable to that conducted in Somalia, where the UN peacekeeping troops killed and were killed, end of quote. I would prefer the matter to be carefully examined, added Mr. Bizimungu, expressing the hope that the United Nations would not come to drive the knife in further.

You may perhaps know that the Security Council in New York is currently examining the situation in Rwanda, at a time when UN Secretary General Butrus Butrus-Ghali very recently said that he was in favor of the dispatch of a large contingent of UN peacekeeping troops to the spot, a prospect which Major General Paul Kagame, the RPF [Rwandan Patriotic Front] rebel leader, is not in favor of either. He said so to our correspondent on the spot, Jean Helene:

[Begin Kagame recording, in English with superimposed French translation] [passage omitted] I think that achieving a cease-fire is a long and exacting task. It is part of the whole process. And at the moment when we speak about a cease-fire, the other party has a different agenda. We do not recognize that government. We would suggest instead a meeting with the representatives of the Army, because, in the main, they are the ones who are responsible for what is going on, including the existence of this so-called government. [end recording]

RPF Commander Opposes Dispatch of 'Intervention' Force

LD1205135094 Paris Radio France International in French 1230 GMT 12 May 94

[Text] Our special envoy in Rwanda, Jean Helene, met Major General Paul Kagame, RPF [Rwandan Patriotic Front] commander, yesterday in Byumba in the north of the country. He asked him if he would be in favor of sending foreign troops to Rwanda:

[Begin Kagame recording, in English with superimposed French translation] We are not bothered about their number; what concerns us is their role. We have no problem whatsoever with troops being sent here under the aegis of the United Nations or any other entity if the intention is to provide humanitarian assistance. On the other hand, we don't agree with what some call an intervention force. Given the fact that the genocide has already taken place with complete impunity, we don't understand what the role of an intervention force would be. An intervention force would be inappropriate in the current circumstances. Such a force would in fact protect those who are responsible for the genocide. [end recording]

Opposition Parties View Role of International Force

EA1205161594 (Clandestine) Radio Muhabura in French to Rwanda 1030 GMT 12 May 94

[Excerpts] The Democratic Forces for Change, which includes the Republican Democratic Movement, Social

Democratic Party, Christian Democratic Party, and Liberal Party, have stated their position on the current crisis.

The Democratic Forces for Change met on 7 May 1994 at Byumba. After assessing the situation in our country, they deemed it necessary to publish a clarification setting the record right about their joint stand. [passage omitted] They stated that the proposed international force should have the following mission: act as a humanitarian mission, support the joint follow-up commission on the cease-fire for its implementation and maintenance, and participate in the restoration of security of peoples and properties in cooperation with the broad-based transitional government. [passage omitted]

Exiled Premier Advocates Renewed Political Struggle

BR1305111594 Brussels LA LIBRE BELGIQUE in French 13 May 94 p5

[Report on interview with former Prime Minister Faustin Twagiramungu by correspondent Marie-France Cros in Brussels; date not given]

[Text] Faustin Twagiramungu is the prime minister appointed by the Arusha peace agreements (August 1993) to lead the transitional government in Rwanda. A few hours after the assassination of President Habyarimana on the evening of 6 April and having learned of the kidnapping by the Presidential Guard of several ministers and their families—all of whom were killed—he sought refuge with one neighbor, while his family sought refuge with another. In the morning of 7 April, the Blue Helmets came to look for him in armored vehicles, but they did not take his family. From 7 to 19 April, Mr. Twagiramungu remained on United Nations premises, before being transported—in an armored vehicle and hidden in a jute sack—to the airport and tossed into a plane bound for Nairobi and then Brussels.

Illegal

On Wednesday [11 May], Mr. Twagiramungu met with Foreign Minister Willy Claes. "We agree on the need for a cease-fire and the need to say that the hostilities are being aggravated by the continued supply of increasingly sophisticated weapons to both belligerents." Mr. Twagiramungu supports the RPF, which wants to sign a cease-fire agreement only with the Rwandan Army, not the government, "because the government has called for massacres and because it is illegal. The "president" did not even take an oath before parliament and the parties did not give their agreement to having their members participate in the cabinet, as was the custom when we were still operating under the terms of the 1991 constitution," which was claimed by the authorities to be the legal basis, in preference to the Arusha agreements, which replaced it in 1993.

For the time being, the civilian opposition wants to set up a coordination committee for the democratic forces of change bringing together four parties: the Democratic and Republican Movement (MDR), the Democratic Socialist Party

(PSD), the Liberal Party (PL), and the Christian Democratic Party (PDC). "Contact must be made with the people by radio. There is a terrifying political vacuum. There are only the RPF and the killers. This situation is desired by the MRND [National Revolutionary Movement for Development], which wanted to annihilate the opposition so that it could be alone in the face of the RPF and then exterminate it with the support of the people. We cannot tolerate this. The political struggle must continue."

However, one problem does arise: The MDR is divided between those who follow Mr. Twagiramungu and those who, in the name of "Hutu Power," have joined the presidential sphere supporters, some of whom are currently participating in the massacres of civilians. "They fell into the trap of the MRND, which preached Hutu unity. I preach Rwandan unity, as is written in our bylaws. They did not respect these bylaws, so they can no longer be in our party. We need a congress to decide on a clear divorce. Under no circumstances may we cooperate with these people any more."

Yes To Arusha

Mr. Twagiramungu supports "the Arusha peace agreements 100 percent" but "of course, the killers will have to be excluded from the planned institutions and the international community must help us judge them."

Is the RPF the army of the civilian opposition? "I cannot say. I have not talked about this with them. In our agreement in Brussels in May and June 1992, we said that we were prepared to collaborate with the RPF if it agreed to the negotiations. We also said we would undertake the same political struggle: Dismantling the dictatorship. We must keep this spirit. When the RPF has ended the war—we do not have weapons to join them and put an end to the massacres—the struggle will still be to destroy the dictatorship."

And the Rwandan Army? "How can it be described—it and the gendarmerie, both of which have remained on the sidelines without defending anyone from the massacres! I condemn the Army leadership. If there are officers who are convinced that what is happening is evil, then let them fight the militias or, at least, keep their distance."

What about the MRND? "The militias that kill do so on the orders of this party. I think it should be dissolved. We cannot keep parties which preach extermination. The MRND militants must redefine what they want and choose other leaders. Apparently, there are moderates in the MRND. So let them prove it by dissociating themselves from the massacres. We cannot tolerate letting these people start again some day. I am almost 50 years old. I have seen violence like this in 1959, 1964, 1973, 1990, and 1994. Will my children also have to live with this all their lives? For 35 years now anytime anyone has talked about power it is in Hutu/Tutsi terms. Will we have to wait another century to achieve national unity? If the answer is yes, then there will never be any development. Never."

Eritrea

Government Denies Involvement in Yemeni Conflict

EA1205195194 Asmara Voice of the Broad Masses of Eritrea in Tigrinya 1600 GMT 12 May 94

[Text] The Foreign Ministry has issued a statement on Eritrea's stance regarding the ongoing war in Yemen. In the statement issued this afternoon, the Eritrean Government noted with amazement the false information emanating from the media of some Arabic countries. The false information alleged that Eritrea has taken part in one opposition general's side of [word indistinct]. This false information is aimed at spoiling the good relationship between Eritrea and all Yemenis, both north and south, the statement noted.

Today's statement reiterated that Eritrea's stance on the Yemeni conflict was clearly expressed in a Foreign Ministry statement issued on 5 May 1994. The Eritrean Government noted that the ongoing war among the Yemeni brothers was unacceptable to the government and again urged both the conflicting Yemeni sides to halt the war and solve their problems through dialogue.

Salih Sends Message to Isaias

JN1205174794 Sanaa Yemeni Republic Radio Network in Arabic 1700 GMT 12 May 94

[Text] House of Representatives Speaker Shaykh 'Abdallah Bin-Husayn al-Ahmar and Planning and Development Minister Dr. 'Abd-al- Karim al-Iryani today arrived in Asmara on a visit to Eritrea during which they will deliver a message from brother Lieutenant General 'Ali 'Abdallah Salih, Presidential Council chairman, to Eritrean President Isaias Afwerki. The message concerns current developments in our country and issues of interest to the two neighboring countries.

Ethiopia

Meles Returns From South Africa, Discusses Rwanda

EA1205105094 Addis Ababa Voice of Ethiopia Network in Amharic 1700 GMT 11 May 94

[Excerpts] President Meles returned to Addis Ababa this evening, after attending the inaugural ceremony for President Nelson Mandela and his two deputy presidents in Pretoria on 10 May. During his stay in South Africa President Meles held talks with the leaders of three countries. Negash Mohamed has the details:

[Begin Negash recording] [passage omitted] President Meles met and held talks with the presidents of Tanzania, Uganda, and Sudan.

The talks between President Meles Zenawi and Tanzanian President Ali Hassan Mwinyi focused on the current situation in Rwanda and the problems of the Rwandan people. [passage omitted] President Mwinyi briefed his Ethiopian counterpart on the efforts he had

made and the gross massacres in Rwanda. Mwinyi noted that the Rwandan problem is complex and difficult. In addition to the serious matter of the refusal of the warring factions to mediate, is the fact that Tanzania lacks the means to sustain those refugees who have fled to this country. A spokesman quoting Mwinyi's statement on this issue told newsmen that, though Tanzania believes that the solution to Rwanda's problems lies in the hands of Africans, the assistance of the international community, and most of all that of the UN, is very necessary—both on humanitarian grounds and because of the complexity of the problem.

President Meles, who hailed the efforts being made by the Tanzanian leader, for his part noted that Ethiopia will make every effort to assist Tanzania in finding a peaceful solution to the Rwandan problem. President Meles Zenawi, who termed the Rwandan massacres as grim and shameful—not just for Africa but for the entire world—told his Tanzanian counterpart that the OAU, the UN and other international organizations and countries should share the burden, according to the spokesman.

The Rwandan civil strife has claimed the lives of about 200,000 people in one month. More than one million people have fled their country, including about 300,000 who are in Tanzania.

President Meles Zenawi's talks with President Yoweri Museveni of Uganda and the Sudanese leader General 'Umar Hasan al-Bashir centered on bilateral relations and the continent's current problems. [end recording]

Tanzania

Thousands of 'Ghost Workers' on Government Payroll

EA1205180194 Dar es Salaam Radio Tanzania External Service in English 0400 GMT 12 May 94

[Excerpt] The government has been losing more than 2.7 billion shillings annually through ghost workers. The chairman of the national payday committee, (Ndugu Mwamba Jingu), said that preliminary results have shown the presence of 14,764 ghost workers in the civil service. He noted that there were possibilities of the number of ghost workers to increase as (?reports) of ten accounting officers were until yesterday not yet announced.

According to (Ndugu Mwamba Njingu), the national payday committee has submitted its recommendations to the government following the ghost workers' findings. They recommended, among other things, that the concerned ghost workers should be deleted from the payroll by the end of this month. [passage omitted]

Uganda**Museveni Meets With Burundian, Sudanese Officials**

EA1205073094 Kampala Radio Uganda Network in English 1400 GMT 11 May 94

[Excerpt] President Yoweri Museveni has had a meeting with the Sudanese head of state, Lieutenant General 'Umar al-Bashir, in Pretoria. The two leaders discussed matters of bilateral interest and also issues concerning the region. President Museveni also had a meeting with the prime minister of Burundi, Mr Anatole Kanyenkiko, who briefed the president on the situation in Burundi. He was accompanied by the Burundi minister of cooperation, Mr. Antoine Ntamobwa and the parliamentary secretary general, Mr. Stanislas Kaduga. President Museveni also had a meeting with the Libyan foreign minister, Mr. (?Abdallah Ubayd), with whom he discussed issues of mutual interest. [passage omitted]

Returns From Pretoria

EA1205115094 Kampala Radio Uganda Network in English 0400 GMT 12 May 94

[Excerpts] President Yoweri Museveni has returned from Pretoria, where he attended the inauguration of Mr. Nelson Mandela as South Africa's first black president. The president was accompanied by his wife, Mrs. Janet Museveni, and the second deputy prime minister, who is also the minister of foreign affairs, Mr. Paul Kawanga Ssemogerere.

On arrival at Entebbe International Airport last night, the president was met by the prime minister, Mr. Cosmas Adyebo. [passage omitted]

President Museveni later met and answered questions from members of the press at the international conference center. [passage omitted]

Mr. Museveni commented on the situation in Rwanda and recommended that there should be a cease-fire and then a commission of inquiry into allegations of genocide. [passage omitted]

Mandela To Attend African Summit in Tunis

MB1205151394 Johannesburg Radio South Africa
Network in English 1400 GMT 12 May 94

[Text] President Nelson Mandela is to attend the African summit in Tunis next month when South Africa makes its debut as a participant. Tunisian officials said today that Mr. Mandela had confirmed his participation when receiving Tunisian Foreign Minister Habib Ben Yahia, who was in this country for Mr. Mandela's inauguration. The summit is expected to be held between 13 and 16 June.

Return to UN Assembly Termed 'Very Easy Matter'

MB1305084294 Johannesburg SABC TV 1 Network in English 1830 GMT 12 May 94

[Interview with UN General Assembly President Rudy Insanally by announcer Freek Robinson; place and date not given; on the "Agenda" program—recorded]

[Text] [Insanally] I am myself personally very optimistic that the return of South Africa to the United Nations family will be a very easy matter. This is a historic day for which the world has long awaited and I dare say the path has well been laid to welcome South Africa back to United Nations. Mr. Mandela, when he visited New York and I had the pleasure of speaking with him on that occasion, made it quite clear that the United Nations will represent a cardinal feature of South Africa's foreign policy and I think we there at United Nations are very ready to welcome your country to the organization once more.

[Robinson] Now those are very kind words, Mr. Insanally, but the point that I am trying to make is this: It is a question of South Africa being obliged to formally readmit credentials. Is that the position or not?

[Insanally] I dare say South Africa will have to formally express its desire to return and as I said I am pretty sure that that request will be very spontaneously entertained. The other matters, all the residual matters of financial standing, the question of contributions, clearly are—as in the case of all countries—there's a question of a assessment of contributions. I imagine that this is a matter that will have to be discussed with the South African Government. There is a scale of assessment and I imagine this will have to be through a dialogue between the government of South Africa and the United Nations Secretariat.

[Robinson] As I understand it, South Africa is about \$100 million in arrears. So what is going to happen as far as that is concerned?

[Insanally] As I said, the primary criterion I imagine the United Nations will use is to open its doors to South Africa, an important member of the United Nations family. I do not believe that the question of arrears will be a stumbling block to its reentry into the organization. Clearly....

[Robinson, interrupting] But will South Africa have to pay that amount?

[Insanally] I really can't say. I really would be very...[pauses] I would be hazarding an answer there. It would be for the committee on contributions to study the case. Let me say that, you know, the United Nations is composed of a number of bodies and South Africa has in fact not been entirely excluded from participation in some of the agencies, so one has to look at it in fine [as heard], and it would be very presumptuous of me to give you a sort of blanket answer. As I said, many countries are in arrears. I am sure that some arrangement can be worked out which would facilitate South Africa's entry as soon as it expresses a desire to return to the international family.

[Robinson] The United Nations arms embargo against South Africa is still in place. Are you going to take the initiative to remove that?

[Insanally] That is a matter for the Security Council, and again I do not wish to sort of tread on their prerogative. I would think that in so far as it does not affect the general purposes of the United Nations, such an embargo will be reviewed with some...[pauses] with a new eye and in an attempt to respect the sovereignty of South Africa. I am sure the Security Council will take the necessary measures in that regard.

[Robinson] One of the bodies of the United Nations is the Special Committee Against Apartheid. One might expect that the duties of that particular committee will now lapse.

[Insanally] Oh yes, that I can say positively. I was, myself, a vice president of the council for Namibia and that was one body which I was very glad to see pass out of existence, although it's left me without a particular job. The same will occur for the Special Committee—apartheid—and as I said we'll be very happy to see the end of it. It will take a little time to dismantle, to redeploy, but that certainly will go now that South Africa is now with us, fully, in the United Nations family.

[Robinson] If South Africa reenters the United Nations, do you see any specific or special role for South Africa in that body?

[Insanally] Indeed I do. I see it as a sort of a two-way street. I see, first of all, South Africa playing a very key role in United Nations affairs, in all its aspects. South Africa, indeed, is an important nation, not only within Africa, and indeed I must say that we look upon South Africa as the dynamo for development in the region, in all of Africa, and in the political sense what South Africa has been able to accomplish through excellent leadership, excellent vision for the future, and the process of dialogue and reconciliation—that can be a model for other countries in the region. At the same time the United Nations, as I am sure the secretary general may have mentioned to the president of South Africa, I think we can look to South Africa also to making a contribution to international affairs, in the areas of peace

keeping, peace making, technical cooperation. You are indeed, in this part of the world, a very advanced country and, therefore, can play a very preeminent role in the furtherance of peace and development in the continent.

No Plans To Join Regional Organizations 'Immediately'

MB1205151294 Johannesburg Radio South Africa Network in English 1400 GMT 12 May 94

[Text] South Africa will not immediately join organizations such as the Preferential Trade Area [PTA] of East, Central, and Southern Africa, and is to provisionally put the emphasis on individual neighboring countries. The chief executive of the Development Bank of Southern Africa, Mr. Andre le Grange, said at a seminar in Nairobi, Kenya, that South Africa was perturbed by all these institutions, and that it would pursue bilateral agreements with states. Before the elections, the 22 member states of the PTA expressed the hope that South Africa would play a major role in the area devastated by civil wars and famine. However, the Central Bank of Kenya and other business leaders have labelled regional integration as a dream.

University Official To Head Mandela's Office

MB1205190594 Johannesburg Radio South Africa Network in English 1400 GMT 12 May 94

[Text] The rector of the University of the Western Cape, Professor Jakes Gerwel, is to resign from the university

to head President Nelson Mandela's Office. The appointment, which has not yet been announced officially, was confirmed by ANC sources today. Prof. Gerwel will provide a link between Mr. Mandela and the outside world and will probably also keep a record of cabinet meetings. He is to take the place of the present director general of the president's department, Mr. Dave Steward, who will now work for Deputy President F. W. de Klerk.

ANC To Honor Rights of Pension Fund Members

MB1205190794 Johannesburg Radio South Africa Network in English 1600 GMT 12 May 94

[Text] Fears about pensions in a new dispensation and calls for immediate pension pay-outs have resulted in a statement by the ANC that it will honor the rights of individual pension fund members, and that it has no intention of interfering with these funds. The president of the South African Association of Municipal Employees, Mr. Hans Dietliffs, said the ANC would encourage people to be members of pension funds.

Regional Representatives to National Assembly Listed

MB0705084494 Johannesburg SAPA in English 2302 GMT 6 May 94

[List of regional representatives to the National Assembly issued by the Independent Electoral Commission on 6 May on the SAPA PR Wire Service]

Regional Representatives to National Assembly

Province	Party name	Candidate order	Last name	First name
Western Cape	Vryheidsfront/Freedom Front	1	Grobbelaar	Pieter Willem
	African National Congress	1	De Lange	Johannes Hendrik
		2	Manie	Moegammad Salie
		3	Pandor	Grace Naledi Mandisa
		4	Olifant	Daniel April Andrew
		5	Arendse	Jonathan Doneley
		6	Hangana	Nomatyala Elizabeth
		7	Davies	Robert Haydn
	Democratic Party/ Demokraties Party	1	Andrew	Kenneth Michael
	National Party/Nasionale Party	1	De Villiers	Dawid Jacobus
		2	Graaff	David de Villiers
		3	Williams	/braham
		4	Van Deventer	Frederik Johannes
		5	Koornhof	Nicolaas Jacobus Janse
		6	Pretorius	Izak Jacobus
		7	Jacobaz	Francois Paul
		8	Gogotya	Ntsiza John
		9	Streicher	Daniel Myburgh

Regional Representatives to National Assembly (Continued)

Province	Party name	Candidate order	Last name	First name
		10	Smit	Hendrik Albertyn
		11	Marais	Pieter Gabriel
		12	Van Wyk	Anna
Eastern Cape	African National Congress	1	George	Muleki Editor
		2	Mti	Linda Morris
		3	Mabude	Ntombile
		4	Kondlo	Ncumisa
		5	Fihla	Nkosinathi Benson
		6	Peires	Jeffrey Brian
		7	Doidge	Geoffrey Quinton
		8	Fredericks	Gregory Abraham
		9	Sonjica	Buyelwa Patience
		10	Mpahlwa	Mandisi Bongani
		11	Chalmers	Judy
		12	Ngwane	Lindiwe Benedicta
		13	Jordaan	Daniel Alexander
		14	Sigcawu	Alice Nothembisa
		15	Fanie	Leisela MacDonald
		16	Goosen	Alwyn Dennis
		17	Ndawonde	David
		18	Nash	John Henry
		19	Fazzie	Ethesian
		20	Duna	Mabone William
		21	Ncinane	Zandisile Increase
		22	Tiry	Moosa
		23	Bhengu	Fezile
		24	Viljoen	Valerie
	National Party/Nasionale Party	1	Meyer	Antony Tobias
		2	Myburgh	Gert Benjamin
		3	Schoeman	Emanuel Andreas
Northern Cape	African National Congress	1	Oliphant	Gaolatlhe Godfrey
		2	Seperepere	Mittah Selekanyana
	National Party/Nasionale Party	1	Niemann	Johannes Jacobus
		3	Sasiman	Pieter Willen
KwaZulu/Natal	African National Congress	1	Scott	Mpho Innocent
		2	Carrim	Yunus Ismail
		3	Makume	Ntate John
		4	Gcabashe	Sipho Joseph
		5	Martins	Benedict Anthony Duke
		6	Phillips	Ian Munro
		7	Ndlovu	Muzivukile Curnick
		8	Cronje	Pierre Carl
		9	Sikakane	Mdumiseni Richard

Regional Representatives to National Assembly (Continued)

Province	Party name	Candidate order	Last name	First name
		10	Msimang	Meinrad Mendi Themba Boyi
		11	Dlamini	Bathabile Olive
		12	Ramgobin	Mawala
		13	Tshabalala	Mantombazana Edmie
	Democratic Party/ Demokratiese Party	1	Ellis	Michael James
	National Party/Nasionale Party	1	Schutte	Daniel Pieter Antonie
		2	Schoeman	Renier Stephanus
		3	Ranchod	Bhadrakumar G. Rao
		4	Makhanya	Dan Wellington
		5	Bodas	Adriaan
		6	Mattnee	Petrus Arnoldus
	Inkatha Freedom Party	1	Ngubane	Baldwin Sipho
		2	Madide	Dennis Rheinalt
		3	Mzimela	Sipo Elijah
		4	Gasa	Xolile Faith
		5	Cassim	Mahomed Farouk
		6	Shandu	Eileen Eidana Nkosi
		7	Rajoo	Kisten
		8	Smith	Peter Francis
		9	Mbongwe	Registone Roy
		10	Seaton	Sybil Ann
		11	Nzimande	Biyiswe Maureen
		12	Mars	Inka
		13	Luthuli	Bhekizizwe Nivard
		14	Singh	Lalitha
		15	Skosane	Ben Molefeane
		16	Vilikazi	Jeanette Ntombizodwa
		17	Slabbert	Jan Hendrik
		18	Ally	Ahmed
		19	Msomi	Mandla David
		20	Mbuyazi	Lindiwe Rosebud
Orange Free State	Vryheidsfront/Freedom Front	1	Louw	Leon
	African National Congress	1	Malebo	Sekhopi Molisoetsile
		2	Coetzee	Mietha Patricia
		3	Du Toit	Dirk Cornelis
		4	Malumise	Meisi Maureen
		5	Leeuw	Serake Jakob
		6	Mokitlane	Modise Casalis
		7	Dingani	Zingile Alfred
		8	Marshoff	Frances Beatrice
		9	Modisenyane	Leweke John

Regional Representatives to National Assembly (Continued)

Province	Party name	Candidate order	Last name	First name
		10	Phohlela	Stephen
		11	Mashimbye	Joseph Ntshikiwane
		12	Mfebe	Mthavelanga Webster
	National Party/Nasionale Party	1	Coetsee	Hendrik Jacobus
		2	Breytenbach	Wynd Nicolas
North-West	African National Congress	1	Louw	Samuel Kolman
		2	Maine	Makatse Sophia
		3	Moatshe	Peter
		4	Khasu	Mahlomoia Johnson
		5	Ntaopane	Tsediso Emmanuel
		6	Mahlangu	Gwendoline Lindiwe
		7	Kgauwe	Galas Josias
		8	Lockey	Desmond
		9	Sethema	Bomo Edna Edith
		10	Serfontein	Jan Lodewyk Hoek
		11	Maloney	Lorna
		12	Molewa	Bernard Gilbert
		13	Chauke	Patrick
	National Party/Nasionale Party	1	Venter	Abraham Adriaan
		2	Beyers	Andries Stephanus
Northern Transvaal	African National Congress	1	Chabane	Ohm Collins
		2	Farisani	Tshenuwani Simon
		3	Mabudafhasi	Rejoice Thizwilondi
		4	Mayimele	Hlamalani Wendy
		5	Mohale	Maite Emily
		6	Mushwana	Gesane Michael
		7	Mnguni	Lulu Louis Aaron
		8	Zitha	Dingan Amos
		9	Nwedamutswu	Mababolo John
		10	Ahmed	Mohamed Omar
		11	Mabuza	Manana Catherine
		12	Davhana	Mavuthu Kingi David
		13	Mokoena	Mathupa Lameck
		14	Fankomo	Felix Christopher
		15	Tshivhase	Tovhowni Josephine
		16	Tsheole	Ntsuadi Martha
		17	Ligege	Mbengeni Gilbert
		18	Netshimbupfe	Munyadziwa Alpheu
		19	Ramusi	Molapateni Collins
	National Party/Nasionale Party	1	Fourie	Andrew
Eastern Transvaal	African National Congress	1	Mahlalela	Amos Fish
		2	Shabangu	Johannes Mandla

Regional Representatives to National Assembly (Continued)

Province	Party name	Candidate order	Last name	First name
		3	Baloyi	Sponono Francina
		4	Mngomezulu	Garth Piet
		5	Phakathi	Nomasonto Emmah
		6	Gininda	Mabhuza Simeon
		7	Mgidi	Jacob Simon
		8	Ntuli	Bongi Maria
		9	Vilakazi	Mthunzi Isaac
		10	Mohlamonyane	George Mokope
		11	Sekgobela	Priscilla Sindisiwe
		12	Mathebe	Piet
	National Party/Nasionale Party	1	Fismer	ChrisPiaan Loedolff
		2	Watson	Armistons Petrus
Pretoria, Witwatersrand, Vereeniging	Vryheidsfront/Freedom Front	1	Chiole	Joseph
		2	Mulder	Cornelius Petrus
	African National Congress	1	Nichaus	Carl Gerhardus
		2	Love	Janet Yetta
		3	Mokoena	Dundubela Aubrey
		4	Nkomo	Sokhaya Abraham
		5	Coleman	Max
		6	Saloojee	Ebrahim
		7	Kekana	Nkenke Nathaniel
		8	Mohamed	Ismail Jacobus
		9	Jassat	Essop Essak
		10	Shabangu	Susan
		11	Thabethe	Elizabeth
		12	Hani	Limpho
		13	Montsits	Sediane Danny
		14	Gxowa	Nonkumbi Bertha
		15	Chikane	Moses Mabokela
		16	Mafolo	Magashe Titus
		17	Chiba	Laloo
		18	Jama	Devikarani Priscilla
		19	Saloojee	Rashid Ahmed Mahmood
		20	Hajaig	Fatima
		21	Nel	Andries Carl
		22	Vadi	Ismail
		23	Vilakazi	Bavumile Herbert
		24	Turak	Mary Elizabeth
		25	Selebi	Jacob Sello
		26	Cachalia	Ismail Mahomed
	Democratic/Demokratiese Party	1	Leon	Anthony James
	National Party/Nasionale Party	1	De Klerk	Frederik Willem

Regional Representatives to National Assembly (Continued)

Province	Party name	Candidate order	Last name	First name
		2	Botha	Roelof Frederik
		3	Meyer	Roelof Petrus
		4	De Beer	Samuel Johannes
		5	Wessel	Leon
		6	Keys	Derek Lyle
		7	Chuenyane	Lerte David
		8	Rabie	Jakobus Albert
		9	Welgemoed	Peter Johannes
		10	Alant	Theodorus Gerhardus
		11	Schoeman	Stefanus Johannes
		12	Bikitsha	Pule Isaac
	Inkatha Freedom Party	1	Khoza	Thembinkosi Samson
		2	Mzizi	Madala Abram

South African Press Review for 13 May
MB1305153394

[Editorial Report]

THE STAR

The Rainbow Cabinet—President Mandela's first Cabinet is "a mixed bag," its composition "partly determined by the constitutional provision that parties which achieved a specified amount of electoral support had to be represented," notes an editorial in Johannesburg THE STAR in English on 11 May on page 8. Keeping Keys and Roelf Meyer and the portfolios of the three IFP [Inkatha Freedom Party] ministers "strike a good balance," while "most interest—and criticism—has centered" on ANC appointees such as Alfred Nzo and the omission of Cyril Ramaphosa. The deputy premiership for the "controversial Winnie Mandela is bound to raise hackles in some quarters." The "absence" of Freedom Front leader Viljoen and "the entire white right is unfortunate." However, the "most pertinent question" is how the "rainbow Cabinet" will function. "Winnie Mandela will need to co-operate closely with her minister, the IFP's Dr. Ben Ngubane. Bantu Holomisa is deputy to Environment Affairs and Tourism Minister, Dawie de Villiers. Home Affairs Mangosuthu Buthelezi must work together with Public Works' Jeff Radebe, the ANC's southern Natal leader and a bitter enemy in the past." Were the implications not so serious, it might be said these combinations were put together by someone with a fine sense of humor. But co-operation at Cabinet level will be vital if the new dispensation is to work effectively. "Cabinet members and their deputies" will have to approach their new roles in the spirit of reconciliation so apparent in President Mandela's every action since assuming the presidency."

BUSINESS DAY

Cabinet of Reconciliation—"President's Nelson Mandela's insistence on Tuesday that the entire nation should give equal respect to the two halves of the double-barrelled national anthem was yet another symbolic illustration of

what is more materially apparent in the construction of the Cabinet," begins the Johannesburg BUSINESS DAY in English on 13 May in a page-10 editorial. "From the perspective of those who may have had fears about the future and the ANC's plans for it, Mandela has gone far further than could reasonably have been asked of him in giving meaning to the concept of reconciliation." Both the National Party and the Inkatha Freedom Party have been given "more Cabinet posts than their electoral performances entitled them to"....and have been given "quality portfolios which should build public confidence generally." BUSINESS DAY adds that Buthelezi's appointment to a "national rather than regional" portfolio is "visionary." The positioning of the ANC's "two 'unguided missiles'—Winnie Mandela and Bantu Holomisa" also shows "extensive thought." The idea being that they can cause less harm inside government than outside. The editorial writes that "it seems that reconciliation is a higher priority than efficiency and experience."

NEW NATION

Foreign Involvement in Ending Apartheid Viewed—"It was a joyous week for all South Africans as we were joined by the world in celebrating the inauguration of President Mandela, who has over decades come to personify the ideals that so many had given up their lives for." So begins the Johannesburg NEW NATION in English on 13 May in a page-7 editorial. "However, it must be of concern to many that, while statesmen from countries to the north of us were acknowledged in as far as they were accorded places alongside leaders from Britain and the United States, there was no specific mention of the scale of the sacrifices that their people made." Angola, Mozambique, Zambia, and Tanzania are mentioned, but most the editorial's praise is reserved for Cuba. "What needs to be said very forcefully is that we might not have been in a position to celebrate a victory this week had it not been for the Cubans, who in the spirit of internationalism, committed their lives to defeating apartheid's defence force at Cuito Cuanavale."

Angola

UNITA Spokesman on Possible dos Santos-Savimbi Talks

LD1205231794 Lisbon RDP Antena 1 Radio Network in Portuguese 2200 GMT 12 May 94

[Interview with Rui Oliveira, spokesman for the National Union for the Total Independence of Angola, UNITA, by unidentified correspondent in Lisbon; date not given—recorded]

[Text] [Oliveira] We now have the extremely positive experience of all that has happened in South Africa concerning the elections. We saw the winning side—the ANC and its leader Nelson Mandela—being extremely flexible and inviting others—although there were already previous agreements among themselves, including the extreme right like the AWB [Afrikaner Resistance Movement] and all the other political forces—to be part of the national unity government.

[Correspondent] Do you believe that such solutions would work in Angola?

[Oliveira] Well, we believe that the South African experience is extremely positive and, at the end of the day, what has happened in South Africa is what we have been negotiating and trying to make the Luanda government understand—which is a greater flexibility on the part of the MPLA [Popular Movement for the Liberation of Angola]. We want, in real terms, an administrative decentralization. Angola cannot be ruled from Luanda. Therefore, we have been asking right from the beginning for governing bodies in those provinces where we won the elections.

Apart from everything else, it is not possible for the ruling body of those provinces to include members of a party that shelled for a year and a half—and keeps on shelling heavily with all types of weapons and from the air, particularly with MiGs and Sukhoys—the people of cities where there is no war. That is the case in Huambo, Andulo, Vila Nova, and other cities that are not on the front line and which the Luanda government has been shelling for a year and a half. As I have said, it continues shelling those cities. The people living in those cities will find it hard to be ruled by those same people.

[Correspondent] What is preventing further progress at the talks in Lusaka and us from seeing concrete results?

[Oliveira] As far as we are concerned, we have been waiting to adopt the same measure since we declared a cease-fire for the Luanda government. If the Luanda government were to give the same response to our cease-fire with a cease-fire command to its troops, the Lusaka agreement might have been signed by now.

[Correspondent] One last question: Can you see it possible for an Eduardo dos Santos-Jonas Savimbi meeting to take place through Portuguese mediation, through the mediation of President Soares? Do you believe that is possible?

[Oliveira] Well, as you know, there have been other proposals previously. For example, I can remember initiatives by King Hassan II, Nelson Mandela, and the deceased President Boigny, who proposed and offered to mediate in the peace process in Angola and to promote a meeting between Jose Eduardo dos Santos and Jonas Savimbi. We responded positively but the MPLA, through its president, refused the meeting. We are totally available at present for a meeting at the highest level. Dr. Savimbi has already said that it has been the MPLA, the Luanda government, that has refused the meeting.

[Correspondent] Is Savimbi, therefore, available for a meeting with Jose Eduardo dos Santos?

[Oliveira] Yes, we are willing to do everything for peace to return to Angola. If that initiative comes from someone who really wants peace in Angola, be it Dr. Mario Soares, Nelson Mandela, King Hassan II, or anyone else, we will respond positively at any time. We have already stated this previously.

Lusaka Peace Talks Likely To Resume 13 May

MB1205201994 Luanda TPA Television Network in Portuguese 1930 GMT 12 May 94

[Text] The government and the National Union for the Total Independence of Angola [UNITA] could return to the negotiating table tomorrow. Contrary to what had been planned, the document drafted by the mediator, regarding the UN role, was not discussed today. What is known is that the talks will resume tomorrow. Sources close to the mediator say the document to be discussed tomorrow is not a very difficult one. The source said if the government and UNITA show goodwill, a new UN Angola Verification Mission mandate could be approved tomorrow.

Lesotho

Government, Royal Police Reach Agreements

MB1305082294 Maseru Radio Lesotho in English 0500 GMT 13 May 94

[Text] The Lesotho Government delegation and representatives of the Royal Lesotho Mounted Police yesterday reached an understanding that the police representatives should advise the striking police to go back to work and that their demand for a 60 percent salary increase was not (?affordable) for the government.

This follows negotiations between the two sides of the strike action by Lesotho Police for an increase of 60 percent in salaries and 100 percent increase in allowances. Other features of the understanding between the two sides were that the issue of allowances was already being addressed by the government that vehicles at the Ministry of Home Affairs should be returned to the ministry.

The understanding also noted that representations by the police did not accommodate the army and its officials. It was agreed that any outstanding issues should be attended to

through the normal government channels. The negotiations between the two sides were held in a very cordial atmosphere.

Government Reassures Businessmen of Security

*MB1205184494 Maseru Radio Lesotho in English
1600 GMT 12 May 94*

[Text] The honorable minister of information and broadcasting, Mr. Mpho Malie, today reassured the business community, both local and from outside the country, that the democratic Government of Lesotho is committed to a free conduct of business and investment ventures in the country.

In a statement on the present situation following the strike action by the police force, the minister addressed the business community in particular. He said he did so with great sadness that Lesotho once again experienced the present state of instability, when neighboring South Africa was taking part in the democratic process through which Lesotho had passed. Mr. Malie said the Government of Lesotho will make every effort to ensure an environment conducive to a free business and investment climate in the country.

He said the Lesotho Government abhorred in the strongest terms the destruction of property and unwarranted intimidation that some business persons had endured without the usual protection they received from the police. The minister said the senseless damage and plundering of business properties which took place in the last few days had resulted in the loss of invaluable jobs for the people of Lesotho.

Mr. Malie appealed to all the communities in the country to continue with the spirit of cooperation in the best interests of peace, stability, and the maintenance of law and order throughout the country.

Premier Explains Establishment of Defense Ministry

*MB1205184394 Maseru Radio Lesotho in English
1600 GMT 12 May 94*

[Text] The Right Honorable Prime Minister Dr. Ntsu Mokhehle says the Lesotho Government established the Ministry of Defense, which will be responsible for all matters relating to the Lesotho defense force. He was responding to a question by Senator Patrick Motha, who wanted to know how soon would the ministry that would deal with the matters relating to the Lesotho Defense Force be established.

The prime minister said the British Government assisted the Government of Lesotho in setting up the Ministry of Defense and would send a civilian advisor, who will be in Lesotho for one year. He said since the offices of the new ministry have not yet been constructed, the ministry will be temporarily accommodated at the offices of the Lesotho Tourism Board.

The prime minister said for security reasons the number and names of the personnel in the Defense Ministry would not be disclosed.

Mozambique

Dhlakama Wants Renamo Included in Talks With Malawi

*MB1305093294 Maputo Radio Mozambique Network
in Portuguese 0400 GMT 13 May 94*

[Text] Afonso Dhlakama, leader of the Mozambique National Resistance [Renamo], has said he would speak to President of the Republic Joaquim Chissano so that his organization may be included in future talks between the Mozambican Government and Malawian authorities on the issue of the Malawi Young Pioneers who entered Mozambique. Dhlakama said only then will Renamo be able to explain that the movement is not harboring any Malawian Young Pioneers. The Renamo leader was speaking at a news conference on his return from Malawi yesterday. Earlier the Renamo leader was in South Africa, where he attended the inauguration of President Nelson Mandela. Dhlakama held talks in Lilongwe with Malawian Government officials on the issue of Malawi Young Pioneers who entered Mozambique some six months ago.

Government To Resume Demobilization of Troops

*MB1205190894 Maputo Radio Mozambique Network
in Portuguese 1730 GMT 12 May 94*

[Text] The government last night announced the lifting of the suspension that it had imposed on the demobilization of its troops. The demobilization process is to resume within the next few days. The announcement was made at the end of yet another session of the Supervision and Control Commission held in Maputo yesterday.

Latest figures released by the UN Operations in Mozambique technical unit say that by yesterday the government had demobilized 14,240 men and the Mozambique National Resistance [Renamo] 1,585. No government or Renamo soldiers have been demobilized in the past two (?days).

Two More Parties Threaten To Boycott Elections

*MB1205192494 Maputo Radio Mozambique Network
in Portuguese 1730 GMT 12 May 94*

[Text] The Mozambique Liberal and Democratic Party, Palmo, the Mozambique People's Progress Party, PPPM, and the Mozambican National Union, Unamo, say they will boycott the October elections if the funds pledged by the United Nations for opposition activities are not disbursed. The three parties issued a communique accusing UN Secretary General representative Aldo Ajello of wanting democracy in Mozambique to depend solely on the Mozambique Liberation Front and Mozambique National Resistance. Palmo, PPPM, and Unamo say by permitting Aldo Ajello to adopt incorrect attitudes, the United Nations does not want free and fair elections to be held in Mozambique.

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